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J. P. Ryan Re-elected Over Radical Protest To Head Longshoremen

Joseph P. Ryan was re-elected president of the International Longshoremen's Association, in session in New York, for a four-year term on Thursday of last week after a series of parliamentary skirmishes which left him alone in the field.

An opposing faction led by Harry Bridges went down to defeat in the stampede for Ryan.

Three other Pacific Coast delegates stood with Bridges in the balloting and a fifth said his vote would be recorded against Ryan in the final tabulation.

An expected move to enter Bridges as a candidate against Ryan, with whom he had been in frequent conflict during the convention, failed to materialize, and the Easterner was re-elected by acclamation.

Ryan and Bridges Clash

Prior to the election Ryan read a number of telegrams criticizing Bridges, and when the latter sought to answer them he was refused the floor. "You don't recognize me as chairman, so sit down," Ryan said, and continued reading the telegrams. Some of them were favorable to Bridges.

Harry Bridges, left wing leader of the San Francisco delegation, had gone to the convention with a plan to oust President Joseph P. Ryan for his conservative stand in the longshoremen's strike in San Francisco last year. Instead of doing this, the convention adopted a resolution indorsing Ryan's action in dealing with that strike. The only vote recorded against that resolution was the vote of Bridges himself. The rest of the San Francisco delegation deserted him. Later Ryan was re-elected president. There was no other candidate.

President William Green of the A. F. of L. spoke to the convention, attacking sharply the efforts of communists to get control of the longshoremen. Questioned by Bridges, however, Green declared that the strike was a benefit to organized labor because "any strike staged to aid distressed workmen is a benefit to all labor."

Members Must Be Citizens

The convention authorized women's auxiliaries after a plea by Ryan, who said "communists carry on a campaign through good-looking women and college girls to win men away from American principles" and that "we can use women, too."

A rule was adopted providing that future members must be American or Canadian citizens or must have filed notice of intention to become citizens. In connection with this action Anthony J. Chlopek of Toledo, Ohio, former president, said he also favored expelling "those who serve Soviet Russia."

Bridges' Resolutions Defeated

Resolutions sponsored by the left wingers, most of them introduced by Harry Bridges of San Francisco, were defeated. These included establishment of "hiring halls," a six-hour day and

thirty-hour week, formation of a maritime federation and indorsement of a third political party and the Lundeen unemployment insurance bill.

A resolution adopted by the convention demanded the release of Mooney and Billings, but a part of it which asked all locals to cease work for twenty-four hours in protest against their imprisonment was voted down. The resolution as adopted declared the men were "railroaded to jail by big business for their activities in labor organizations."

Unfavorable votes were accorded Bridges' resolutions asking for an indorsement of the dismissal of Paul Scharrenberg as an official of a sailors' local of the International Seamen's Union; seeking to compel every local immediately to support any strike called by any other local without investigation; and proposing a vertical union to embrace all workers on ships, including radio operators.

On Sunday last Joseph P. Ryan, the newly-re-elected president of the International Longshoremen's Association, gave out an interview in which he assailed Bridges for speaking at a "communist-authorized meeting in Boston."

Ryan Again Attacks Westerner

"It is in line with Bridges' general policy that he did not attend a meeting of the executive council of our organization which he knew was to be held in New York at 2 p. m. today, in spite of the fact that four of the resolutions which he and his colleagues had introduced at the convention were to be acted upon," said Ryan. "Instead he attended the Boston meeting held under the auspices of communists."

In reply Bridges said he "might not have gone" if he had known it was a communist meeting. "I attend quite a few of these meetings with labor leaders not even tinged with red," he said, and mentioned one by name.

Anonymous Communist Report

Details of a purported Communist party plan to seize control of maritime unions on the Pacific Coast and promote a general strike were disclosed in an anonymous report submitted to the convention by Joseph P. Ryan, its president.

Ryan offered the report, which he said was received from the West Coast, as he assailed Harry Bridges, San Francisco longshoremen's leader, and called him a communist.

The report frequently mentioned Bridges as assertedly working with a newly created secretariat of the Communist party on the Pacific Coast with secret contacts in Honolulu and China.

Harry Lundberg of Seattle, president of the recently organized Maritime Federation of the Pacific, was also named in the anonymous report as connected with the asserted secretariat.

Declares It a "Frame-Up"

Bridges termed the report a "frame-up" and declared it had been shown to him on the Pacific Coast two months ago. He termed it a "tissue of lies." He said ship owners had given him a copy of it.

He said the anonymous report had been given to Ryan by Paul Scharrenberg, secretary of the California State Federation of Labor.

The report outlined a program of procedure "to gain solid rank and file support in the Maritime

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William Green Gives Timely Advice About Wagner Disputes Bill

In a pamphlet issued last week William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, urges members of affiliated unions to be "absolutely sure of their ground" before prosecuting employers under the recently enacted Wagner labor disputes act.

Stating that enactment of the measure "marks the beginning of a new chapter in the history of American labor," Green says:

"Great responsibility rests with labor and management alike to see that these new pages in the annals of our industrial relations are not marred by a record of strife bred by misunderstanding, misrepresentation, and the deliberate flouting of the law."

New Board to Handle Complaints

The Wagner act guarantees labor's right to bargain collectively, sets up a new labor relations board to handle violation complaints, makes any employer-attempt to interfere with employee self-organization an unfair practice, outlaws the company-dominated union and gives the labor union representing a majority of the employees in a shop the right to speak for all the employees in that shop, whether or not they are members of the union.

Green urged the labor leaders to pay no attention to claims that the act was unconstitutional.

"Leading legal authorities of the nation are of the opinion the act is constitutional in every respect," he said.

In a letter accompanying the pamphlet, however, the Federation chief said he expected the measure to be tested in the courts, and that the Federation would supply "the best legal talent" in its defense.

Five "don'ts" Green advised the union chiefs to remember before they filed charges were:

Five "Don'ts" That Should Be Heeded

"(1) Don't file charges unless the union has made an honest effort to get satisfaction from the employer through direct negotiations and met with no success.

"(2) Don't file charges unless every other means of peaceful adjustment of the controversy, including mediation, has been exhausted.

"(3) Don't file charges unless your charges specifically refer to the unfair labor practices listed in the act; for example, violation of a union contract by an employer is not a case for the board—it is a case for the courts.

"(4) Don't file charges unless you are absolutely sure you have the facts sufficient to substantiate your charges and that you can produce witnesses able and willing to testify to those facts.

"(5) Don't file charges if the employer is engaged in a purely local business and the case in no way affects interstate commerce."

The act will go into operation with the appointment of the new labor board, expected within a few days.

American Leadership In Economic Freedom Urged by John Lewis

The United States must give a new declaration of economic freedom to the world and in the movement mobilizing public opinion for this objective the American labor movement must take the leadership, declared John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, in an address prepared for the Institute of Public Affairs at the University of Virginia.

Lewis made this statement in discussing the significance to labor of American membership in the International Labor Organization.

Claiming that there is now under way in the United States a "social and economic revolution" which fundamentally "consists of a fight to overthrow the financial and industrial autocracy, or dictatorship, which is responsible for the present deplorable conditions of wage earners, farmers and all other groups of people who work by hand or brain," Lewis said: "It is recognized that unless this economic autocracy is subordinated to the public interest the future of our country will hold forth no real hope for labor or humanity.

Gompers and the I. L. O.

"The revolution which is now in progress in America is also the hope of labor movements in other countries. They do not want fascism or communism. Neither will the organized labor movement in this country longer accept domination and exploitation by a financial dictatorship."

Lewis reviewed at length the developments in industry and finance which have affected organized labor in the United States and abroad since the

world war. He traced the growth of the International Labor Organization from the time it was created in 1919 by a special commission of the peace conference, presided over by the late Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, until the United States joined it last year.

He pointed out that under the influence of the American labor movement the commission incorporated in the constitution of the I. L. O. the guiding principle, "already enunciated in the Clayton act, 'that labor should not be regarded merely as a commodity or article of commerce,' and to this fundamental added the further guarantee of industrial freedom and citizenship, that labor should have the right to organize and bargain collectively with employers through chosen representatives."

Fascism and Communism Banned

"The American organized labor movement will never accept fascism or communism," Lewis said. "There is no reason, however, why European dictatorships of the present day should not fall before the ideals of industrial democracy which the American labor movement represents. It is the belief of organized labor that America will again give to the world a system of industrial democracy which will supersede existing dictatorships and constitute an acceptable supplement to our proclamation of political democracy in 1776. The forces in our country today which are behind such a movement are fundamental and inexorable."

American Labor Resumes Leadership

"The real significance of our entrance into the International Labor organization may," he pointed out, "be said to be that the American labor movement has again taken up the torch of international leadership which was temporarily wrenched from the hands of Samuel Gompers by extraordinary and unexpected political developments in America in 1920.

"A political and social revolution is now in progress in America," he concluded, "sponsored by the churches, colleges and universities, which finds its practical leadership in the organized labor movement. Its ultimate success depends upon world co-operation and in the International Labor Organization the organized labor movement of America finds its opportunity for establishing world co-operation."

The union label is the greatest assurance of quality and the best insurance for trade unionism.

Longshoremen Elect Ryan

(Continued from Page One)

Federation in order to pave the way for a general strike."

In presenting the report to the convention Ryan said, "Bridges is just a tool to bore from within, and the communists are using him."

The anonymous report, marked "strictly confidential," was dated "Seattle, May 27," and said the so-called secretariat would be controlled by the communist central committeemen. Sam Darcy of San Francisco was named as executive secretary and C. S. Sparks of Seattle assistant secretary. In the list of members given was the name of Harry Bridges.

The meeting, the report stated, adopted a program for getting Communist party members in executive offices of the Maritime Federation, bringing about the recall of non-party officers, co-ordinating strike action, holding mass meetings and conducting a campaign for a maritime defense fund.

Communists Assisted Subversive Employers Against Wagner Bill

United effort of communists and subversive employers to oppose enactment of the Wagner-Connery labor disputes act and hinder its enforcement was charged by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in an address before the quadrennial meeting of the International Longshoremen's Association at the Hotel Governor Clinton, New York.

The N.R.A. was commended by Mr. Green as having been sound, with the exception that the administrators of the codes of fair practice had not gone far enough. He claimed it helped save a large number of faltering industries and raised some wages. The decision of the United States Supreme Court declaring it unconstitutional was a severe blow to working men and women. He stressed the point that labor is concerned with practical effects rather than economic discussions and must obtain improved living standards and work conditions. He said the Wagner-Connery labor disputes act will do much to secure these conditions.

Communist Treason to Labor

"This act is the Magna Carta of labor, the greatest legislative victory in the history of the American Federation of Labor," Green continued. "Yet I have never found, in any attempt to obtain legislation, such powerful objection by industry and the press as in this instance. I am obliged to report to you that in this struggle I found the forces of communism fighting shoulder to shoulder with spokesmen of American industry in an effort to defeat it.

"This bill has been deliberately misrepresented. It provides for concerted action by labor, makes no reference to arbitration, and the right to strike is clearly set forth. It strikes a direct blow at the company union, which has no place in American life, and obliges industry to bring its books and papers into open court when the demand is made. That is why industry is fighting it. We know it will be taken to the Supreme Court because it is sponsored by labor, but we accept the challenge. We are prepared to employ the best legal talent available to protect this act and the right it brings to labor."

Employers Urged to Ignore Act

In substantiation of his charges of the opposition of subversive business men to the Wagner-Connery measure Green read excerpts from an article in a national magazine published for the benefit of industry that urged employers to pay no attention to the provisions of the act. He asserted that chambers of commerce and trade organizations had deluged President Roosevelt with letters attacking the act as "dangerous and distracting."

The convention rose to its feet with cheers when Green declared:

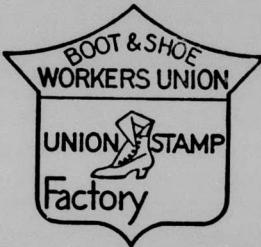
"What brought the communists and manufacturers together in this fight? What have they in common? That is what we want to know and that is why there must be no compromise between the American Federation of Labor and the communists of this country."

Effort to Enact Black-Connery Bill

Green declared that the A. F. of L. would do everything in its power to have the present session of Congress enact the Black-Connery Bill, establishing a five-day week of six hours daily as a measure to provide jobs for a part of the 10,000,000 persons now unemployed.

He also outlined the other demands in labor's legislative program.

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Will Introduce Bill To License Business

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, announces that an interstate licensing bill will be introduced in Congress within a few days, and that the Federation will press for hearings and a vote, says an I. L. N. S. dispatch from Washington.

The bill provides that all firms doing an interstate business must be licensed. It sets up a National Industrial Commission of five members who have the power to issue and revoke such licenses. Members shall be appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, and national organizations of labor and business shall present panels of names from which the President must choose certain members.

All businesses which wish to receive a license must subscribe to certain conditions. The minimum age at which employment may begin is 16 years, or 18 in hazardous occupations. Women and men get equal pay for equal work, and rates of pay, hours and working conditions must be fixed by collective bargaining between employers and employees. The commission has power to order such conferences.

May Impose Minimum Wages

"The commission," says Green in an analysis of the proposed bill, "may impose minimum wages for the lowest paid classes of unskilled labor, which will assure employees a decent standard of living, regardless of the financial ability of the employer to pay. The commission is given the power to investigate all businesses subject to the act, and the right to subpoena their books as well as witnesses."

"There is also created a national planning council of five members. . . . The council is authorized and directed to develop for the commission a general program for the co-ordination, stabilization and orderly development of the basic industries of the United States."

The five members of the National Industrial Commission are to receive salaries of \$12,000 a year; members of the planning council receive \$10,000.

Agriculture Excluded

The act does not apply to any agricultural product or commodity.

The commission may not only revoke licenses but may prohibit the transportation or delivery in interstate and foreign commerce of goods not produced according to the requirements of licenses.

Further elements of the bill may be judged by a part of Section I, which reads as follows:

"There now exist widespread unemployment

and disorganization of industry which burden interstate and foreign commerce, affect the public welfare and undermine the standards of living of the American people, and which have produced a grave national emergency. In the opinion of Congress a planned economy will reduce such conditions to a minimum. Moreover, under prevailing economic conditions, developed with the aid of governmental authority for owners of property to organize in corporate and other forms of ownership association, the individual unorganized worker is commonly helpless to exercise actual liberty of contract and to protect his freedom of labor, and thereby to obtain acceptable terms and conditions of employment. To provide for the general welfare and to remove obstructions to the free flow of interstate and foreign commerce which tend to diminish the amount thereof, it is hereby declared to be the policy of Congress to reduce and relieve unemployment and to promote the planned organization of industry—(1) by inducing and maintaining united action of labor and management under adequate governmental sanctions and supervision; (2) by eliminating unfair competitive practices; (3) by improving standards of labor; (4) by promoting the fullest possible utilization of the productive capacity of industries; (5) by increasing purchasing power and insuring an equitable distribution of the earnings of industry; (6) by providing for the orderly development and conduct of industry, and (7) by conserving natural resources."

SHIRT MAKERS WIN STRIKE

Six hundred shirt workers returned to their jobs at the Worthy Company plant at Paducah, Ky., following settlement of a wage and hour dispute. Leaders of the strikers announced their demands for full restoration of former wage and hour scales had been granted.

Hornblower Bill Is Signed by Governor

The Hornblower bill, broadening the provisions of California's old-age pension act, received the signature of Governor Merriam on Monday last.

The governor took the occasion to remark that he hoped to see the time when some sort of insurance would be provided for all persons to protect them against the misfortunes of age.

"I don't know whether that should be insurance by the state, the federal government or private enterprise, but it will come," he said.

The Hornblower bill steps maximum payments under the existing old age security act up to \$35 from \$30 and imposes for the first time a minimum payment of \$20. The revised law expresses the intention that most payments should be at or near the maximum.

It is made flexible enough so that the governor may concur in any federal aid extended by Congress, and it cuts the age limit under the original law from 70 years to 65. The residence restriction is still maintained at fifteen years, although it may be cut to five years if Congress enacts legislation embodying such a provision.

Estimates indicate that the new law will cost the cities, counties and state about \$12,000,000 more a biennium than the present act, or about double current expenditures.

Another revision specifies that any person owning \$3000 or less of real property and \$500 or less of personal property may obtain aid, but upon his death the amount of aid extended becomes a first lien upon the estate. The previous restriction required that the property be deeded to the state at the time aid was extended.

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"Big Business" Is Blind

Elsewhere the Labor Clarion reproduces a discussion of industrial conditions which is commended to the thoughtful consideration of employers and employees alike. It summarizes the relationship of capital and labor in a manner particularly apropos of conditions in San Francisco at this time, and should aid in solving the problems confronting local employers and labor organizations.

While Mr. Rowell presents his arguments in a manner differing from that used by union exponents of industrial subjects, he arrives at the same conclusions, and his knowledge of economic and industrial problems permits him to see clearly the situation as it actually exists. For instance, nothing could be more plainly and truly enunciated than his outline of the radical program.

"The radical labor leaders," he says, "do not believe in business, or even wages. They want ultimately to destroy both the 'capitalist' and the wage system. One at a time they strike for immediate demands. But they would rather lose a strike than settle it profitably for the employer. Their ultimate goal is destruction and their immediate purpose is injury. Their ethics and tactics are those, not of business, but of war."

If employers now find themselves confronted with entrenched radicalism, they have no one but themselves to blame. "It has been evident to all candid observers for years that those employers who refused to recognize and deal with the Federation (A. F. of L.) or similar unions would merely find themselves confronted later with radical and destructive labor organizations instead," says Mr. Rowell.

But in spite of the solemn warnings which have been issued by union leaders from time to time, and which are so ably presented by the "Chronicle" editor, we find "big business" arrayed just as strongly as formerly against the legitimate unions. There is very little evidence that "American employers now take the side of American Federation of Labor leaders." They are even now taking steps to nullify the Wagner-Connery act, which would do more than anything else to make radical propaganda ineffective.

It is time that business men and employers took heed of the admonitions of American Federation of Labor spokesmen in an attempt to stem the tide of anarchy and chaos which now threatens the industrial world.

Two pens were used by President Roosevelt in signing the Wagner labor disputes bill. One was sent to Senator Wagner of New York, author of the bill. The other went to William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor.

What They Have in Common

President William Green of the American Federation of Labor, in his address before the International Longshoremen's Association in New York, charged that communists were lined up with "subversive employers" in opposing the enactment of the Wagner-Connery bill. And he asked, "What brought the communists and manufacturers together in this fight? What have they in common?"

Of course, the questions were merely rhetorical. President Green, as well as every other trade unionist who keeps in touch with current events, knows that the communists were following out their carefully laid plans, which contemplate destruction of trade unions with the diabolical purpose of creating conditions which will conduce to their revolutionary schemes.

The Wagner-Connery bill was drawn up with a view of strengthening the hands of the unions in collective bargaining with employers. It was intended to give to workers the same rights of organized action as have always been enjoyed by employers. The exercise of such rights under protection of the law should and eventually must redound to the benefit of the organized workers in the way of better working conditions, better wages, and perhaps decreased hours of labor and a greater degree of contentment among workers.

Despite the agitation of the communists, this is not what they want. Recruits to the "red" doctrines are not made among workers who are well paid and steadily employed. They come from the hordes of ill-paid itinerant workers, the seasonal workers and the pitiful "border" workers—those who because of bodily infirmities, age or other handicaps are able to find employment only when all others are employed. Bitterness and resentment at their miserable lot are the factors which make them the tools of the designing leaders of the communists. Recruiting is fostered by depressions such as the country has experienced in recent years.

And the manufacturers' associations, the chambers of commerce and other organizations of employers which foolishly fight legislation intended to better the condition of the worker are, consciously or unconsciously, playing into the hands of the "red" propagandists.

The co-operation of the communists with the employers' associations is perfectly logical. Russia was not Sovietized until the peasants were reduced to such a state of misery that the Soviets appeared to be their only hope.

Constitutionality of Guffey Bill

President Roosevelt has been roundly scored by opposition newspapers for his letter to the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the lower house of Congress, in which he urged the committee to report the Guffey coal stabilization bill and leave the determination of its constitutionality to the Supreme Court.

The newspapers opposed to the "new deal" are unanimous in declaring the legislation unconstitutional, and the Hearst press has been particularly vociferous in denouncing the President for his advice to the committee.

But Attorney General Cummings, who may be supposed to know more about the Constitution and court decisions than Willie Randolph, told the committee that a study of the decisions convinced him that the Supreme Court would have enough of its own precedents to decide either for or against the constitutionality of the bill.

Unless the bill becomes law in time to adjudicate the dispute between the organized coal miners and the organized operators under its provisions before August 1 it is expected that the bituminous miners, numbering approximately 400,000, will go out on strike.

Door Left Open to Changes

A letter written by George Washington, dealing with the Constitution, has just been made public in New York. The letter is dated October 10, 1787, and was written to Colonel David Humphreys, Washington's aide-de-camp and close personal friend. The draft of the Constitution had been completed and sent to Congress to be approved, and to the states for ratification. Humphreys obviously had asked Washington's views on the matter, and received the following answer:

"The Constitution that is submitted is not free from imperfections; but there are as few radical defects in it as could well be expected considering the heterogeneous mass of which the convention was composed and the diversity of interests which were to be reconciled. A constitutional door being opened for future alterations and amendments, I think it would be wise in the people to adopt what is offered to them. . . .

"Much will depend, however, on literary abilities and the recommendation of it by good pens, should it be attacked openly, I mean publicly, in the gazettes."

Apparently one of the best things about the proposed Constitution, in Washington's mind, was that it left the door open to changes. The idea that the Constitution is a changeless thing originated in smaller minds than that of Washington.

The letter is written throughout in Washington's handwriting, and, oddly enough, is written on English paper, bearing the watermark "G. R." —George Rex, better known in this country as George Third.

Organization Is the Answer

The Wagner-Connery labor disputes act will be ignored in the factory and attacked in the court by reactionary employers. But there are many reasons to believe that it will accomplish its purpose—if labor will organize to make full use of it.

The law was drawn so carefully that it will be difficult to a high degree to make the charge of unconstitutionality stick against it. The method employed to punish unfair labor practices, for example, is that which the Federal Trade Commission has used for twenty years to punish unfair trade practices. The right of labor to organize is not only safeguarded in words, but protected by a well-laid-down procedure.

But to turn this liberty of action into positive gains, labor must act, and act together. Congress has conferred on labor the chance to equal capital in bargaining power. Labor itself must utilize that chance. Higher wages and shorter hours, the end of the stretch-out and the speed-up—labor itself must win these gains, on the field which the law clears for action. And labor can do this only by organizing.—I. L. N. S.

An Associated Press dispatch from Fermoy, County Cork, Irish Free State, dated July 12, reads like a page from past history, when the Irish Land League was at war with British tax collectors. It is as follows: "One hundred women swinging fists and throwing stones battled police forty-five minutes today in an unsuccessful attempt to break up an auction sale of cattle seized for taxes. The police, at the expense of torn clothing, scratches, and bruises, finally drove the women back. The sale continued."

After hearing an anonymous report of a communist plot to control the waterfront unions, the convention of the International Longshoremen's Association voted increased salaries to all its officials. Evidently the convention was of the opinion that President Ryan and his aides had a formidable job to tackle, and that they should be compensated accordingly.

Unions and Business

Discussing the apathy shown by Americans in the face of military plans contemplated and already in process of execution in various parts of the world, Chester H. Rowell last week, in an article captioned, "Thinking Ahead of Experience," extends his comments to industrial developments.

"It is not in international affairs alone that we . . . refuse to learn by thinking, or to profit by the experience of others," he says, and continues:

"Industrial relations are also obstructed by the same sluggish viscousness of our imperfectly fluid mental processes.

"Witness, for instance, the enthusiasm with which many American employers now take the side of American Federation of Labor leaders, whom they once denounced as 'radicals,' but now praise as 'conservatives.'

"There is nothing new in the situation which is leading them to this conclusion. The only thing new about it is the fact that they have now found it out, in the only way most people learn anything—that is, by personal experience.

"It has been evident to all candid observers for years that those employers who refused to recognize and deal with the Federation or similar unions would merely find themselves confronted later with radical and destructive labor organizations instead. This writer, for instance, has been saying so, in this column and its predecessors, for forty years—and he makes no pretense to originality in the idea. It was the common view of those who opened their eyes to see, as well as an increasingly frequent practical experience. But many employers, because they did not 'want' either sort of unionism, thought they could thereby escape both. They might have learned otherwise, by observation and analysis. They have preferred to want to learn it by their own experience.

"Other countries, of course, learned it long ago. In the free countries of Europe, when there were free countries there, and in the few of those countries that are still free, the issue of union or non-union has simply ceased to exist. It is taken for granted that workers will be organized, not by the employers, in employer-controlled 'company unions,' but by themselves, in unions whose purpose is to get from employers what those employers do not want to concede. The only issues remaining are, occasionally, which union really represents the employees, and always how much of the sometimes arbitrary and extravagant demands of the unions the employers must concede.

"Such 'conservative' union leaders stand up for their own side, which is not the employers' side. They ask things which conservative employers think are preposterous, and they must, to hold their jobs, frequently win concessions which employers would not willingly grant. If there is going to be 'collective bargaining' this is the way the labor side is going to do its bargaining.

"It is, to be sure, also the way one business competes with another, and the way salesmen and consumers 'bargain,' each for the best terms they can get. Within the circumference of 'business' everybody recognizes this as the other party's right. It arouses indignation only when it is done on the labor side. Now we are learning that it is to be expected there, too—so long as the 'bargaining' is a business negotiation on business principles, by bargainers on both sides who are trying to do good business, each for himself.

"This, in fact, is precisely the difference between the 'conservative' and the 'radical' unionists.

"The conservative labor leaders believe in business, but believe that the labor factor is a part of business. It is the part that is their business, and they seek to get for it the best business terms they can. Then, next time, they try for still better

terms. That is business, and they look out for their side, in that business, leaving it for the employers, individually or collectively, to look out for their side. They are ready to compromise or arbitrate all things, but one. Their only unconditional demand is that it shall be a business bargain, negotiated by both sides, and that the representatives of the labor side shall be chosen by the workers, without restriction who they are.

"The radical labor leaders, on the contrary, do not believe in business, or even in wages. They want, ultimately, to destroy both the 'capitalist' and the wage system. One at a time, they strike for immediate demands. But they would rather lose a strike than settle it profitably to the employer. Their ultimate goal is destruction and their immediate purpose is injury. Their ethics and tactics are those, not of business, but of war.

"The choice should be between those two. The employer who says, 'I choose neither,' is a survival from an era which is approaching extinction."

Wage Reductions, Longer Hours Follow Supreme Court Decision

Elimination of national industrial controls by the Supreme Court decision on N.R.A. has had several important effects. First, now that minimum wage and maximum hour provisions are without legal status, responsibility for protecting low-income groups and for securing a more equitable distribution of the nation's income is thrown entirely on voluntary agreement. Without code labor provisions workers have no recourse but to organize and establish standards through their unions. The weakness of voluntary maintenance of wage and hour provisions has been shown by the widespread wage reductions and lengthening of hours which immediately followed the Supreme Court decision, affecting over a million workers, according to "Labor's" telegraphic survey a few days later. This movement has been steadily gathering force. It is too early as yet to measure the entire effect of this decision. Labor Department monthly wage and hour reports will show it soon.

Secondly, elimination of code regulations has brought a series of price declines and a return of unfair competitive practices which mean a difficult readjustment for industry. We are now in the midst of that readjustment and, as a result, business activity continues at a low level. Most observers expect, however, that major readjustments will be completed by fall and business will be ready for another move forward.

Thirdly, business journals are emphasizing the view that Congress is no longer the nation's law-maker. Acts of Congress do not become law until they have the Supreme Court's stamp of approval. Leading industrialists have announced that they intend to ignore the Wagner labor disputes act, to bring a court test. Business is losing much of its apprehension over the so-called reform legislation.

Fourthly, even before the death of N.R.A. workers' buying power was gradually losing ground. Without code labor provisions the shortage of buying power will reach serious proportions. This shortage will not be obvious at first for, as industrial activity increases, rising employment will obscure it.

Meanwhile, business is fundamentally in a far stronger position than it was a year ago and most observers expect gains by next fall which will lift production higher than at any time since 1929.—A. F. of L. Monthly Survey of Business.

POSTAL EMPLOYEES' 40-HOUR WEEK

Enactment into law of the House bill for a forty-hour week for employees of the postal service is believed to be in sight as a result of the endorsement of the bill by Postmaster General Farley, backed by President Roosevelt. The bill has passed the House.

Comment and Criticism

L. L. N. S.

A so-called great newspaper is sending a girl reporter on a long trip to "discover America." Of course it is just one of those foolish stunts newspapers do in the fond hope that it will help hold or build circulation. Most things of that kind that go into newspapers are for that purpose, and much thought and study are given to the question of their effect on circulation.

That is, the owners try to figure out what you will read. They have to figure also on the other side of the question. They have to consider any adverse effect. That would lose readers.

There is a syndicate that once served a small group of papers which were all under one ownership and that liked to speak plainly. That syndicate in those days printed a great deal of harsh truth. It went after things. It raised hell.

* * *

Well, many years passed and the syndicate branched out and sought clients everywhere. Finally it came to a point where it sold its wares to hundreds of papers. And then it had to be careful to send out nothing that would offend any paper, because an offended paper is a lost customer. That which offends papers is that which offends whatever interests the papers may be trying to treat nicely.

And so the syndicate lost its character and came to have a colorless, harmless output that would hurt nobody and do nobody any good, except possibly to entertain now and then.

There is no harm in printing a story on a hot day showing that somewhere there are icebergs. And there is no particular good in it. But then, nobody can do much serious thinking while a circus parade is going by, and rulers have known that for a long time.

* * *

The girl writer who is going out to discover America will not make any astonishing discoveries. That isn't the purpose. She will find out about trivial things and maybe some funny things, for there surely is enough that is funny about the human race in general.

But what a great thing it would be if there were to be a real tour of discovery. There's a story in every town and hamlet—a story to record a discovery about what is happening to people.

A real tour of discovery wouldn't turn out a series of goody-goody stories, but it would get at big facts and amazing things about what men and women and children are living through.

There's the bum, and the share-cropper, and the sheriff with his eviction papers, and the underfed child, and all the other tragedies that go to make up this period of change.

* * *

There are the machine devices that make one man do the work that three did when the depression began, and there are the farmers who can't get federal loans because somehow the government is tightening up and the banks are often able to do about as well. And there are young folks who want to get married, but who can't because there isn't enough money and no prospect of any. There are a thousand things to discover. There's a discovery in almost every family. And one might try to discover what folks think about their congressmen and senators who fiddle away trying to figure out how to avoid doing what ought to be done.

All in all, newspapers are not picturing today's America very faithfully. They think that wouldn't build circulation. Maybe it wouldn't, but it would surely raise the devil.

By buying unfair products you are paying a ransom to the foreigners who are kidnapping your own prosperity child.

Dastardly Attack on Ferryboatmen's Chief

Clyde W. Deal, president of the Ferryboatmen's Union, was brutally beaten at his home in Oakland last Saturday night by two men armed with gas pipe. He suffered severe bruises to his head and shoulders, and Mrs. Deal, who bravely came to his assistance, suffered minor abrasions.

Shortly after 10 o'clock Deal had said good-by to some friends at his house, and two men immediately came to his door. One was about 40 and one a youth of about 22. They told him they were marine workers out of a job. He invited them into his house, and they talked for half an hour.

Assailed With Pipe

Deal told police that as he ushered them into the hall to leave the younger produced a pipe and swung at Deal's head. Deal ducked, and the older then swung a pipe at Deal's legs, as though to break them.

Both were disconcerted by Mrs. Clara Deal, who sailed into the fight and so thoroughly belabored the younger thug while Deal swung with his fists that both made a rush for the door and ran out to where a maroon car waited, with motor running, a man in a leather jacket sitting in the driver's seat.

Neighbors told Deal afterward that the maroon car had been lingering in the neighborhood for an hour, apparently waiting for Deal's guests to leave.

Will Not Be Intimidated

Deal laid the onslaught directly at the door of waterfront "reds," but added he was not to be intimidated by "gangster and thug tactics," which he declared were rapidly spreading.

Police are looking for a maroon car, with a tan top, seen at an incipient riot at pier 1 Saturday afternoon, and used in the Saturday night attack on Deal, according to neighbors.

Deal told Police Inspector A. W. Anderson of Oakland the pier 1 trouble resulted from determination of members of the Ferryboatmen to unload a barge, and arrival of 250 pickets from the Bargemen's Union, which Deal declared the

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Bridges faction built up to break down the Ferryboatmen and employer agreements.

Deal went to Oakland late Saturday, and was informed an angry crowd of bargemen had gathered at the Ferry building, seeking him.

Will Fight "Reign of Terror"

"Right now I'm dedicating myself to cleaning up the thugs, communists and gunmen who are instigating this reign of violence on the waterfront," Deal told reporters. "Bridges and others of that faction are trying to break up the A. F. of L., starting with marine workers, their immediate objective the Ferryboatmen's Union, which makes and keeps agreements."

Deal was a member of the conservative faction which fought Bridges in formation of the Federation in Seattle last winter, and was instrumental in keeping ferryboatmen from joining the general strike a year ago.

The ferryboatmen recently have refused to strike in sympathy with bargemen, who are out on the river lines and small bay traffic.

John P. Frey Named Member of Apprentice Training Committee

Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins has appointed John P. Frey and C. R. Dooley as advisory members of the Federal Committee on Apprentice Training. Frey is president of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor and has long been active in apprentice training, particularly in the trade of molding, in which he served his apprenticeship.

Dooley is manager of the industrial relations department of the Standard Oil Company of New York. He administered apprentice training programs in the machine tool building industry in Ohio and was a member of the N.R.A. committee on apprenticeship.

The Federal Committee on Apprentice Training has been authorized to establish and promote minimum standards of apprentice training in all industries.

A NEW ENGINE FUEL

New York University scientists have announced perfection of a solid gasoline, dry and non-explosive, which eliminates the necessity for carburetors in internal combustion engines. The fuel does not evaporate, it burns practically without waste, when heated, and it burns only in direct contact with fire. It changes from a solid to a gas without an intermediate liquid stage, promising notable economies in engine operation. It has been named solene.

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One-Man Cars Failure, Heidelberg's Opinion

The fact that the San Francisco Municipal Railway, on a 5-cent fare, earned a net profit of about \$140,000 in the last fiscal year, was declared to be unique and in sharp contrast with the records of other street railroads throughout the nation by Henry Heidelberg, assistant city attorney, who recently returned from a tour of twenty-two American cities.

Heidelberg's trip was undertaken as part of the city's defense of the ordinance requiring two-man operation of street cars, now under attack by the Market Street Railway Company in the Federal Court.

Heidelberg, who is attending the hearings before Attorney H. M. Wright, appointed by the court as master in chancery, returned to San Francisco with these fixed impressions:

Local street car patrons, with a 5-cent fare, are the luckiest in the nation.

One-man cars tend to decrease passenger traffic, in some cities as much as 48 per cent.

The Municipal Railway is one of the few street car systems in the country on a sound financial basis.

Heidelberg declared 50 per cent of the systems he inspected were in the hands of receivers, that few of them had paid off a cent in bonded indebtedness, and that many of the lines were not even attempting to pay bond interest. He declared one-man street cars had not proved the answer to the financial problems of street railways, but that they had had the effect of reducing passenger traffic and revenue.

The lowest fare Heidelberg could discover during his tour was 7 cents, while the average rate throughout the country was 8 cents, he declared.

It was learned that San Francisco's municipally-owned system, in the past twelve months of operation, netted \$140,000 after setting aside these approximate amounts: For bond redemption, \$201,000; bond interest, \$92,500; expenditures for depreciation and maintenance, \$370,000; depreciation reserve, \$100,000; accident reserve, \$83,000. Total operating expenses were about \$2,300,000.

DECLINE IN FACTORY EMPLOYMENT

Employment in New York State factories declined 1.4 per cent from the middle of May to the middle of June and total payrolls dropped 1.2 per cent, Industrial Commissioner Andrews reports.

THE KIDNAPER'S END

Arthur Gooch of Muskogee, Okla., has been sentenced to die for his part last fall in kidnaping two policemen. September 13 has been set as the day of execution.

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Seaman Replies to Statements of Plant

By B. L. CHERBOURG (2912)

Seamen's Union of the Pacific

A few weeks ago Thomas G. Plant, presumably acting for the Shipowners' Association, published a blanket statement regarding the shipowners' position with respect to the arbitration award and agreement between themselves and the various maritime unions involved.

The general tone of this statement was one of dissatisfaction. Among other things it set forth the fact, considerably doctored with one-sided arguments, that there had been local disagreement regarding preference of employment from time to time since the award was handed down. Plant went so far as to declare that the owners were contemplating abrogation of the agreement, and hinted at laying up their vessels.

This of course was neither more nor less than a thinly veiled threat to lock the maritime unions out, an act of which the shipowners are quite capable if doing so would not cause them a considerable financial loss at the time.

Preference of Employment

The arguments upon which they base their tale of woe are as specious as they are clever, which is easily understood when we consider the award itself, particularly as it affects offshore vessels.

The sore spot is the matter of preference of employment.

Being transient by virtue of his occupation, the seaman is not always able to be on guard against the many abuses which arise out of the seemingly inexhaustible supply of men without any experience at all who would like to go to sea.

Consequently it is vitally necessary that he have some protection against these abuses, and this protection can only be secured to him by having union control of employment.

This is true for a number of reasons, but two are sufficient to illustrate, and both show conclusively that the general public is affected quite as much as are the seamen themselves.

Primarily, the membership of the Sailors' Union is comprised of able seamen, who are journeymen in their trade as truly as are the skilled workmen in any other trade. They must serve an apprenticeship and are required to pass an examination as to their ability before the United States steamboat inspectors before they can receive their certificates of service. This examination is rigidly impartial and is mandatory. Its object is to insure the traveling public that their lives and goods will be in safe hands, and it is well known that such is always the fact except in cases where working conditions have driven the self-respecting and bona fide seamen from the ships to make room for strike-breakers and greenhorns.

"Morro Castle" Disaster Cited

For example, it is well known that had the "Morro Castle" been manned by competent seamen that shameful disaster would have never occurred.

In addition to the competent able seamen who

comprise the bulk of our membership, there are admitted from time to time inexperienced men who are rated as ordinary seamen in sufficient numbers to insure an adequate supply of future able seamen. None are permitted to ship who are incapable of performing the work safely and efficiently, and anyone who has ever been aboard a modern steamship will concede that the seaman must know a few things at least.

Hence we see that the Sailors' Union serves as an accurate check upon both the quality and the number of seamen available when control of employment is in its hands.

The other reason we will mention for guaranteeing the seaman protection against employment abuses, briefly stated, is this:

Abuses in the transport industries, being more widespread in the beginning, encourage abuses in other industries sooner than if they were purely local.

Protection for Seamen

That this protection is not secured to the seamen by the Arbitration Award is evident when we analyze one sentence in Classification J, Section 43, of the award. This sentence effectually secures to the shipowner the right to employ strike-breakers, and takes away the legal rights of the union in so far as having any say in the matter is concerned. It says:

"No system shall be established that will directly or indirectly interfere in any manner with the employers' option to hire from the docks or the union offices, or the employers' right to entire freedom of selection from those eligible."

That condition alone nullifies any slight legal advantages gained by the seamen in the bitter struggle of last summer.

Only by constant watchfulness and by the aid of fortuitous circumstances can we hope to retain the little we have won so hardly.

By the same token, it depends almost entirely upon the capacity of the seaman for taking punishment whether or not Mr. Average Citizen is to be needlessly exposed again to the risks attendant upon all who go to sea in ships manned by incompetent and amateurish strike-breakers.

DEATHS IN UNION RANKS

The following members of local unions have passed away since last reports: Harold Smoot, member of International Association of Machinists No. 1305; Albert Scherrer, Butchers' Union No. 115; George Daly, Painters' Union No. 19; Charles Thomas Lockyer, Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 40; Patrick Fitzgerald, Boilermakers' Union No. 6; Jack Anderson, Painters and Paperhangers' Union No. 1158.

If higher wages mean greater purchasing power, then higher union wages mean greater organized purchasing power, and that spells prosperity for everybody. Look for the union label!

Newspaper Sponsored By State Federation

Under date of July 10, the first issue of the "California Federationist," published by the California State Federation of Labor, made its appearance. It is edited by Edward D. Vandeleur, president of the Federation, and Paul Scharrenberg, secretary, with Allan T. Baum, a local newspaper man, as assistant.

In its foreword the new publication says it has many objectives, chief among which are:

1. The opportunity of presenting labor news and problems fairly and squarely to public notice without the obvious prejudice and lack of cooperation on the part of a majority of the daily newspapers.

Independent Editorially

2. An open-minded, independent editorial attitude on all matters of public interest, mainly, of course, those nearest the hearts of organized labor.

3. A determined and relentless fight against the vicious tactics of the small, Soviet-backed group of communists and radicals who would destroy unionism from within.

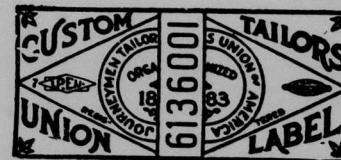
4. Exposition of actual conditions in connection with strikes wherever these might be in the state—such as the situation in the year-old, heartless lockout of Jackson-Amador gold miners which has been purposely or carelessly neglected by the daily press.

Will Not Accept Advertising

5. State-wide publicity, heretofore impossible, for the uphill battle of our union label movement to familiarize organized workers with just what they should or should not buy, whether it be clothing, food, tobacco or luxuries. Concerns that countenance non-union and slavery conditions must and will be exposed.

The "California Federationist," it is declared, "will not accept advertising of any description, thus standing on its own, supported by the membership of the State Federation, and entirely independent of any and all outside influence, friendly or otherwise."

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Run o' the Hook

(This department is conducted by the president of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21)

San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21 will assemble in monthly meeting at 1 p. m., Sunday, July 21. The meeting will be held in Convention Hall of the Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth street, corner of Capp. Among other interesting reports to be presented to the membership will be that of the scale committee. While the highways, hills and valleys of the Bay region and the beaches and playgrounds of San Francisco have a resistless enticement, what of the importance of your personal business, especially that relating to the conditions under which you work and the compensation you receive for your labor? Certainly you can devote at least one day a month to the welfare of your union, which, in the last analysis, means nothing less than your personal welfare. Members of the union recently arrived in the jurisdiction are especially invited to attend the meeting. Keep the date in mind—1 p. m., Sunday, July 21.

What are you doing to persuade or convince the Curtis Publishing Company, publisher of the "Saturday Evening Post," "Ladies' Home Journal" and the "Country Gentleman," that the business-like, sane thing to do is to treat fairly with the bona fide, legitimate printing trades unions? If you have been reading the Labor Clarion you are fully cognizant of the open shop, company union policy of the Curtis company. Surely, since that policy is directly opposed to the principles espoused by the American Federation of Labor, you are not supporting it by continuing the purchase of or subscription for any of the Curtis periodicals. In view of the present economic trend, both in thought and action, the apparent unwillingness of the Curtis company to meet and treat with the representatives of the international printing trades unions can not be considered reasonable or fair. It remains for all conscientious trades unionists and their sympathizers to prove to the Curtis company that its labor policy is obsolete and not applicable to present-day conditions. The remedy lies in your hands. It is up to you to administer it.

The annual meeting of the Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society was held Sunday, June 14, at Union Hall, Labor Temple, at which time the election of officers showed the following results: President, D. J. Gallick, Sr.; first vice-president, Henry Cohen; second vice-president, Carroll B. Crawford; secretary-treasurer, Albert Springer,

On the
"We Don't Patronize List"
of the
San Francisco Labor
Council
are the

SATURDAY EVENING POST
LADIES' HOME JOURNAL
COUNTRY GENTLEMAN

All Publications of the Curtis Publishing Company of Philadelphia, Pa., stubborn adherent to the open shop-company union labor policy.

Sr.; marshal, George E. Mitchell, Sr.; guardian, George M. Buxton; directors, P. A. DeSoto, P. Campau, M. R. Douglass and Curtis Benton; San Francisco physician, Dr. A. B. McGill; Oakland physician, Dr. F. W. Hodgins; San Francisco druggist, Shumate Pharmacies; Oakland druggist, Standard Drug Company. When Jim Olwell and his printer colleagues started the Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society in 1887 little did they realize that forty-eight years later the reports would show that \$10,600 had been paid in death benefits, \$89,000 in sick benefits and \$41,000 for doctors and medicines, a total of \$140,600. When one stops to think of the happy-go-lucky manner of the printer of yester-year and even up to a few short years ago, one will realize to what extent the expenditure of these many thousands of dollars has gone to relieve the sufferings of our fellow craftsmen. Think of the burden some of them would have been to the community and to you (for a printer seldom refuses help to one of his own craft) had not these men availed themselves of the protection of this society. In addition, the loan of thousands of dollars, in small sums at a time, has helped many a fellow over a tough stretch. This protection is offered the members of San Francisco Typographical Union with the same stable guarantee that forty-eight years' service has been giving to the printers of the Bay district. Those who have worried through the financial difficulties of the past several years and have also been assailed by illness, the cost of doctors, medicines, and the like, should now realize the great boon such an organization is to the printing craft. Albert Springer, Sr., the secretary-treasurer, has just completed fifteen years of service in that office. Drop a line to him at 550 Baker street and he will be glad to furnish you with information about the society. All details are covered in a little folder which will be mailed for the asking. Do it today. Tomorrow is always too late.

"Chronicle" Chapel Notes—By C. C.

Our baseball team met its first defeat at the hands of the Mission Hotel team, score being 10 to 1. It was an off day, and while Pitcher Bennetts twirled splendid ball for the Comps, they in turn did not give the hitting support necessary. In the fielding our boys turned in two fast double plays to offset five errors made by them. This game was played last Sunday.

Game wardens around Yreka report many limits of trout being taken from streams in that vicinity. Could it be that Lester Reynard is getting in his deadly art as a trout fisherman?

Machinist Caughrean and family are on a trip that takes them into the evergreen country of southern Oregon.

Jere Heilman and wife visited Placerville, Lake Tahoe and Donner Lake last week, reporting a very fine trip.

Operator Swiggett and his "Mrs." motored South last week-end, visiting the exposition at San Diego.

Andy Ward traveled to Salt Lake City for a visit with his brother in that fine city.

At the chapel election Tuesday, William McKnight was again elected chairman and C. Crawford will serve the chapel as secretary.

Chronicle Mutual Benefit Society members

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Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

The regular monthly meeting of No. 18 will be held at the Labor Temple the coming Sunday, the 21st.

An extra machine-insert on the "Chronicle" last week made it a five-day week, with overtime, for all slipboard subs.

Henry Grauli and George Murray of the "Chronicle" chapel left for the mountains the first of the week on a several days' fishing and camping-out trip.

Recently the secretary-treasurer of the M. T. D. U., Rand Anderson, of New York Mailers' Union No. 6, gave it as his opinion, in an article in the "Typographical Journal," "that the present administration of the I. T. U. * * * where mailers are concerned * * * to destroy any power they may have as a unit." The present executive council of the I. T. U. never attempted to abridge the rights of the mailer members as members of the I. T. U. It was "a unit" of mailers of the nature of the M. T. D. U. that the executive council of the I. T. U. sought to dissolve, in order to emancipate mailers from the incubus of an M. T. D. U., and also to do away with a policy that had been followed by M. T. D. U. officers who, by controlling a large bloc of votes, endeavored to control a balance of power and attempt to dictate the policies of the I. T. U., both as regards printer and mailer members of the I. T. U. Today the vote of mailers at "the crack of the whip" of M. T. D. U. officers in I. T. U. affairs is a weak and vanishing minority. Perhaps the lament of the secretary-treasurer of the M. T. D. U. is occasioned by the fact that the president of that organization no longer draws upon the I. T. U. treasury for expenses "to, at, and in" at several thousand dollars a year that showed no results beneficial to either the printer or the mailer membership of the I. T. U. And, naturally, the office of secretary-treasurer of the M. T. D. U. becomes of less importance and consequence. As the power of those officers over the control of votes and funds continues to wane, they may be expected to voice their deep concern for the mailers and an M. T. D. U.

again elected Harry Miner as president and Selig Olovich as secretary. All other officers were also returned to office.

It is with regret that the severe illness of the small son and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lyle Slocum is reported. We sincerely hope that the recovery of these youngsters will be rapid and complete.

"Call-Bulletins"—By "Hoot"

Charles Marshall is back at work after a layoff due to sickness, while Oliver Weakley was seen 'round the office Monday and will be back soon.

Al Clarke, night machinist, is improving after an operation.

Herb McGee, adroom foreman, left two weeks ago for Portland on a vacation. Shortly after reaching there Mrs. McGee was stricken with appendicitis and was operated on. She is on the way to recovery, though still up North.

A cutting scrape took place in the editorial department, in which Frank Baumann of the composing room was the victim. One of the editorial force was cutting coupons or something and Frank got in the way of the shears. Frank had to make a visit to the barber's, although he was not due there for a couple of months.

Mrs. Fremont Older, widow of the late editor of the paper, has invited the staff and their families to hold a picnic at the Foothills Ranch, her home, on Sunday, July 28. This used to be an annual affair when her husband was alive.

How to Grow High Wages

By N. D. ALPER

Looking backward, 1776 does not seem so far away. Two men, each reaching the age of 80, could have bridged the gap between that year and 1935. It was but yesterday that thirteen small colonies dedicated a nation to the proposition that "all men are created equal." They did not say all men were equal. The unequal results achieved by different men in countless athletic contests, in farming and manufacturing, in the arts, sciences and professions, have proved beyond a doubt, and to the satisfaction of the American people, that all men are not equal so far as mental or physical abilities are concerned. Our forefathers recognized the undeniable—that because all men are born for the same reason and in the same manner they are entitled to equal "rights" to certain natural opportunities, among them being the right to draw that first breath and to keep breathing, to bask in the sunshine, and to have access "in equality" with any and all other men to those God-given, life-sustaining materials with which our natural storehouse is so amply stocked. To interfere in any manner with such rights is to deny happiness, and even life itself. Merely possessing superior ability gives to no one the natural power to deny others "the right to live."

Liberty did not spring full-grown out of the fires of 1776. Our forefathers warned us there would be much yet to do—that "eternal vigilance was the price of liberty." Writing a good bill-of-fare produces not a single meal; and a near perfect Constitution does not produce liberty and freedom. Few deny that we have political freedom. Having that, what else other than knowledge does a people need to secure for themselves that "missing ingredient" of democracy, economic liberty?

Before the Constitution was written, before England abused us into rebellion, the damage was done. The first settlers in America brought with them, like rats in the cargo, the termites of democracy. They brought with them laws (and customs) passed not by the people for the people, but by noble lords and earls under the guidance of majestic kings and queens. They set up in America laws of property passed by aristocrats for the benefit of aristocrats. They "took root." They pollute the "blood-streams" of democracy today. We are trying to conduct a democracy under rules designed to perpetuate monarchies; to maintain privileged aristocrats. Just as well try to operate your modern automobile on crude oil. Is it any wonder that democracy festers—that our economic life is full of local infections and their poisons? Is it any wonder that, after winning a war "to make the world safe for democracy," the world will have none of it? Could it be that they did not like the sample?

The Constitution amply provided for "human rights" to own property. Few Americans, as yet, wish to deny anyone such rights. But the Constitution also guarantees to men the "right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." Do "property rights" as today conceived nullify the latter? Let us make no mistake about it. The American Liberty League and others intend to make an issue of property and the Constitution. But the defense of the Constitution is but a first-line smoke screen for defending all the unfair and "ratty" privileges by which the few concentrate wealth in spite of a glorious Constitution. Our

forefathers did not face the real question of property. Today it is crying to the high heavens to be answered, and democracy must give the answer. The question is—What can be private property?

There can be no other basis for private property than making and creating. What a man can make, a man can own. But it is possible that fully 50 per cent of what is now improperly thought of as wealth and private property under English-nobility-made laws was not made, can not be made by man—is therefore not private property.

(Copyright, 1935, by N. D. Alper)
Next week: "The Dangerous Science"

Kansas Relief Worker Penalized For Refusal to Break Obligation

The Topeka Federation of Labor is opposing vigorously the action of Kansas Emergency Relief Committee officials in penalizing workers on relief rolls for refusing jobs offered by chiseling contractors on private construction work.

The question arose when an unemployed union plasterer residing in Baldwin was sent to Topeka to work on the National Reserve Building, for the construction of which an anti-union employer has the contract.

When the plasterer found out the work conditions on the building he quit the job. The relief committee thereupon removed him from the registration list of unemployed workers. Organized labor regards this action as an attempt to force unemployed union members to break their obligations to their organizations and discredit their union affiliations. They appealed the relief committee's decision.

Indiana Hosiery Workers Sue Employer for \$50,000 Damages

Branch No. 2 of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers has filed suit for an injunction in the Superior Court at Fort Wayne, Ind., restraining the Wayne Knitting Mills from violating the state's anti-yellow dog contract law. The union also asks \$50,000 damages for violations already committed.

Employees of the mills are on strike in protest against departures by the mills from N.R.A. working conditions and also against refusal of the company to engage in collective bargaining with the chosen representatives of its employees.

The management has placed full-page advertisements in the daily newspapers presenting the usual applesauce that their workers may belong to a union and that the company will engage in collective bargaining. The catch is even printed in capital letters—the company will not deal with "outsiders."

UNION LABOR LIFE INSURANCE

Announcement is made by the Union Labor Life Insurance Company, of which Matthew Woll is president, that its home office has been removed from Washington, D. C., to 570 Lexington avenue, New York City, as of July 1. The San Francisco office of the company is at 510 Phelan building.

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Culinary Crafts Notes

By C. W. PILGRIM

Listening to the radio the other evening I heard El Portal, at the corner of Eighth avenue and Fulton street, advertised as a good place to eat and drink. According to the announcer this place is the best, cleanest and cheapest this side of paradise. But he forgot to say that our unions have been fighting this place for months, that there is not a single one of the workers employed by this boss who carries a union card or button, and all of them work long hours under rotten conditions for low wages. So if you are thinking about giving a party or holding a little get-together, be sure that you put it on in some place other than El Portal, which is a house that we don't patronize.

Our old strike-breaking friend, Peter Karavas, is back in town again, and has a job as chef at the Darvis Grill, 564 Geary street. This house opened up last Saturday with a news vender outside. The boss of this house is from the coal district of Pennsylvania, and thinks that he is entitled to introduce coal country conditions into this city.

Dan's Diner, at Third street and Barry, is now O. K. with all our unions.

The New Granada Grill, at Golden Gate avenue and Jones street, has closed for remodeling. The same boss will reopen here in about three weeks' time.

Jewish butchers, stay out of the Morning Star kosher style restaurant, at 1199 McAllister street, while we have a news vender there. This house is unfair to all organized labor.

Miscellaneous Union, Local 110, has an assistant business agent on the job (Herman Dreschler). Let him know your troubles, if you have any.

Remember to stay out of Kress and Woolworth 10-cent stores; also all of the White Taverns, Foster's, Clinton's, Pig 'n' Whistle, and the Roosevelt, at Fifth and Mission. They are all unfair to organized labor. Ask all your friends to patronize only those houses where our union house card is displayed in the front window.

Detroit Newspaper Inaugurates Fight Against Printing Crafts

The management of the Detroit "News" carried its opposition to organized labor to the extent of discharging members of the Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union and the Mailers' Union. According to union officials, the management of the "News" is using pressure upon members of these two organizations to withdraw from the regular locals affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and join its company union.

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S. F. Labor Council

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at **Labor Temple**, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committees meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone, MARKet 0056.

Synopsis of Minutes of Meeting Held Friday Evening, July 12, 1935

Called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Edward D. Vandeleur.

Roll Call of Officers—Secretary O'Connell excused and Hugo Ernst of Waiters No. 30 appointed secretary pro tem.

Minutes of Previous Meeting—Approved as printed in *Labor Clarion*.

Credentials—Cemetery Employees, John Donohue, Walter Baumeister, Michael Dwyer; Hospital and Institutional Workers, Mrs. Bernice Fauss, vice J. P. Tobin, Joseph A. Lonergan, vice G. A. Fern; Hoisting Engineers, F. E. Johansen, T. Bynon; Ornamental Iron Workers No. 472, T. H. Trueman, J. Gillies; Milk Wagon Drivers No. 225, J. D. Sullivan, additional delegate; Patternmakers, Thomas Stoffer, vice E. J. Mullan; Street Car Men, Division 518, William McRobbie, vice William Thomas; United Leather Workers, Thelma Stratton; Waitresses No. 48, Nonie Cordes, Mary Everson, Marguerite Finkenbinder, Lettie Howard, Ora Irwin, Laura Molleda, Gussie Neubert, Laura Weberbauer. Delegates seated.

Communications—Congressman Richard J. Welch, sending copy of H. R. 7940, a bill to prohibit interstate transportation of prison-made products in certain cases. Jackson Miners, Local No. 48, transmitting receipts and thanks for donations from the Council and affiliated unions. Director V. A. Zimmer, United States Department of Labor, calling attention to exhibit of department at San Diego Exposition. Pharmacists No. 838, stating they are distributing lists of drug stores displaying their union store card.

Convention call of the California State Federation of Labor, advising convention will open at San Diego September 16, 1935, at 10 a. m., and submitting credentials blanks. Council decided to send two delegates, and pursuant to the law

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

Baker, Hamilton & Pacific Company.

California Building Maintenance Co., 20 Ninth.

Clinton Cafeterias.

Co-Op Manufacturing Company.

Curtis Publishing Co., publishers of "Saturday Evening Post," "Ladies' Home Journal," "Country Gentleman."

Dornbecker Furniture Manufacturing Company, Portland, Oregon.

Drake Cleaners, 249 O'Farrell and 727 Van Ness.

Foster's Lunches and Bakeries.

Goldberg, Bowen & Co., grocers, 242 Sutter.

Goldstone Bros., manufacturers overalls and workingmen's clothing.

Independent Cleaning and Dyeing Works, 245

Van Ness So.

J. C. Hunken's Grocery Stores.

John G. Ils Co., Ranges, 2902 Nineteenth.

Kroehler Furniture Manufacturing Company.

Marquardt's Coffee Shop and Catering Company.

Petri Wine Company, Battery and Vallejo.

George W. Robinson Company, 389 Clementina.

San Francisco Biscuit Co. (located in Seattle.)

Sunset Towel Supply Co., 55 New Montgomery.

S. H. Kress Company Stores.

Standard Oil Company.

Van Emon, B. C., Elevators, Inc., 224 Fremont.

West Coast Macaroni Company.

Woolworth's Stores.

All Non-Union independent taxicabs.

Barber shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair.

nominations for delegates will be open next meeting of the Council.

Referred to Union Label Section—Circular letter from Operating Engineers of Milwaukee, Wis., boycotting certain nationally advertised candy brands.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Steam Shovel and Dredge Men, complaint against lay-off of men by the Board of Harbor Commissioners. Wage scales and agreements of Garage Employees No. 665 and Window Cleaners No. 44. Filling Station Employees No. 9570, to place McKale's, Inc., on the unfair list. President Timothy A. Reardon, statement on attitude of Department of Industrial Relations and State Compensation Fund relative to law governing silicosis cases. From Tom Mooney, San Quentin, requesting endorsement of "Free Tom Mooney mass meeting" to be held at Civic Auditorium under auspices of Tom Mooney Molders' Defense Committee, Sunday afternoon, July 28, and requesting a speaker. Resolution of District Council of Retail Clerks No. 2 of California, condemning the recently organized Fair Play League movement. The following unions transmitted donations the past week for the Jackson miners: Musicians No. 6, Electrical Workers No. 6, Bottlers No. 293, Cooks No. 44, Milk Wagon Drivers No. 226, Waiters No. 30, Window Cleaners No. 44, Chauffeurs No. 265.

Referred to Officers of Council—From Blacksmiths No. 168, complaint against city system of contracting for miscellaneous services in violation of city charter to avoid employing labor for such services, in view of \$1000 contract limitation.

Report of Executive Committee—After discussing the Fair Play League movement, intended to continue industrial codes on a voluntary basis, and being informed of various complaints as to the operation of the said movement, committee recommended that a special committee of the Council be appointed, with instructions to investigate and to report from time to time its findings regarding the Fair Play League, its aims and methods of organization, its working machinery, discipline and methods and plans for adjustment and enforcement of industrial controversies and complaints, and particularly the attitude and policies of the said League with respect to the organized labor movement. Report and recommendation concurred in. Executive Committee empowered to act in the matter until special committee be appointed and able to function.

Reports of Unions—Paste Makers, boycott against West Coast Macaroni being effectively prosecuted. Capmakers are progressing; ask union men to look for union label in caps for drivers. Street Car Men, Division 1004, report agreement with Market Street Company is working out well, union secured 125 new members in June; construction of one-man street railway cars is slowing up. Sailors' Union has received no official communication regarding nullification of expulsion of Paul Scharrenberg by International executive board. Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, complaint against lay-off of members by State Harbor Commissioners. Window Cleaners have made a drive for membership among independent window cleaners; state Price's shoe store and Lundstrom hat stores refuse to employ union men in their line of work. Longshoremen report that everything is not quiet on the waterfront; Charles Wheeler and crew reinstated after being laid off for marching in the parade on July 5; Point Clear situation in status quo; are negotiating with employers on retroactive pay; union voted to take part in the Labor Day parade. United Leather Workers have a 98 per cent organization, a 5 per cent raise in wages granted, and hope to have those that dropped out return to the union. Barbers ask you to look for the union house card; hope the governor will sign their bill for one day of rest in seven passed by the State Legislature.

Upholsterers No. 28 report progress in their boycotts of Kroehler and Dornbecker furniture companies.

New Business—Moved that night letters be sent to Congressman Richard J. Welch and Congresswoman Florence P. Kahn asking them to contact speaker of the House to recognize chairman of House Civil Service Committee for suspension of rules to pass government employees' annual leave bill. Motion carried.

Receipts, \$1121; expenditures, \$453.59.

Council adjourned at 9:45 p. m.

Fraternally submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

Note: General Labor Day Committee will meet hereafter each Saturday evening at 8:15. The Float Committee will meet each Tuesday evening at Building Trades Temple. The Uniform Committee will meet each Monday evening at Room 204, San Francisco Labor Temple. Unions are requested to report hiring of bands to Musicians' Union. Orders for bands, uniforms, etc., should be given at earliest possible time to insure securing proper attention and enable manufacturers and contractors to secure best service. All floats must be approved by the Float Committee for permission to appear in the parade.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

Laundry Workers to Vote Upon Findings of Executive Board

The Laundry Workers' International Union, under date of July 10, has notified local unions of that organization of the proceedings taken and the decision arrived at in connection with the trial before its general executive board of charges against Anna J. Munro, as general secretary-treasurer of the International Union.

The charges, preferred by Oakland Local No. 2, were that Mrs. Munro had violated the constitution of the Laundry Workers' International Union in three specified instances, and that she had committed acts calculated to impair the dignity of the International Union, with two specifications of the charge.

The general executive board, after hearing the testimony of several witnesses, found Mrs. Munro guilty on each charge and ordered her suspension from office pending the action of the local unions in approving or rejecting the findings. Mrs. Munro failed to appear at the hearing.

The unions are ordered to vote on the recommendations of the board at special meetings to be called for that purpose, a majority vote being necessary to approve the findings.

A. W. Alsop of the San Francisco local has been appointed as temporary secretary-treasurer.

Terre Haute Unions Proclaim Merits of Mass Picketing Policy

Mass picketing of anti-union concerns is regarded by organized labor in Terre Haute, Ind., as one of the most effective methods used in persuading employers to recognize the advantages of collective bargaining and trade union standards.

Recently, following a campaign of militant mass picketing, four large employers entered into contractual relationship with their employees.

The employees of Hulman & Co., wholesale grocers, were organized in all departments, including engineers and truckers.

The Virginia Theater and the Savoy Theater, both employing union moving picture operators, signed contracts with the the union after being on the unfair list for nine years.

The Staul-Urban Company, manufacturers of overalls, on the unfair list for a long period, were persuaded to grant a 7½ per cent wage increase to their 550 employees.

Terre Haute unions claim that all of these benefits were gained by well-organized mass picketing.

Labor Day Committee

Minutes of Meeting Held in San Francisco Labor Temple Saturday Evening, July 13, 1935

Called to order at 8:15 p. m. by Chairman Edward D. Vandeleur. Roll call of officers showed all present excepting Secretaries O'Connell and Doyle. Delegate Eddie B. Love was appointed secretary pro tem. Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Credentials—The following organizations submitted credentials for delegates: Bakers No. 24, Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 484, Asbestos Workers, Bay Counties District Council of Painters, Carpenters No. 22, Carpet Mechanics No. 1, Coopers No. 65, Electrical Workers No. 151, Elevator Constructors No. 8, Hoisting Engineers No. 59, Hospital and Institutional Employees, Operating Engineers No. 64, Ornamental Plasterers No. 460, Painters No. 718, Plumbers No. 442, Retail Delivery Drivers No. 278, Stage Employees, Teamsters No. 85, Retail Shoe and Textile Salesmen No. 410, Window Cleaners No. 44. Delegates seated.

Communications—From Bakers No. 24, stating they will parade, and thanking chairman of Visiting Committee for his address to the union. Hospital and Institutional Employees will parade and are getting a new banner and colors for the occasion. Retail Shoe and Textile Salesmen request that articles and uniforms be ordered from stores employing union clerks. Musicians No. 6 state that the union is co-operating in making the Labor Day parade a success; is furnishing a band of 100 pieces to head the parade, and in consideration of their attitude they would ask all organizations using bands in the parade to have them composed of 100 per cent union musicians; urge that orders for bands be given at earliest opportunity and that the names of the leaders be sent in without delay, so that union may furnish the number of musicians required for each band.

Report of Float Committee—Committee has met each week, first Wednesdays evenings, now on Tuesday evenings of each week, and will hereafter meet every Tuesday evening at Building Trades Temple, 200 Guerrero street. Have assisted organizations in making designs for floats. Brother James McKnight is the secretary of the committee and Brother Meagher is the chairman. All unions are reminded that the approval of each float must be had from the committee to allow the float to appear in the parade.

Uniform Committee desires to again impress upon the organizations that committee meets each Monday evening in Room 204, San Francisco Labor Temple, and that the sooner orders for uniforms are given the better prices and qualities of materials can be had. No orders given less than thirty days before the date of the parade can be guaranteed to give as good satisfaction as those ordered in time.

Music Committee reported engagements of bands by the United Laborers, United Garment Workers, Theatrical Federation and Ice Wagon

Drivers. Sixteen men is the minimum number allowed in the parade.

Ball Committee reported that Robert Lieser desired to be transferred from the Uniform Committee to the Ball Committee. Request granted.

Delegate Van Der Kooy requested to be transferred from the Uniform Committee to the Float Committee. Request granted.

Other committees reported progress.

Reports of Unions—Girls of the Junior Union reported they will have a drill team in the parade, and that the Boys' Junior Union will have a drum corps of twenty-two drums, and have ordered a banner which is ready. The following unions will take places in the parade and have taken steps to make a creditable appearance: Laundry Workers, Asbestos Workers, Chauffeurs, Milk Wagon Drivers, Carpenters, Carpet Mechanics, Cap Makers, Barbers No. 148, Electrical Workers No. 6, Ferry-boatmen, Firemen and Oilers, Hoisting Engineers, Ice Drivers, Letter Carriers, Longshoremen, Millmen No. 42, Plumbers, Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510, Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, and others. Barbers will have a float in the parade.

Committee adjourned at 9:25 p. m. and will meet again next Saturday evening, July 20, 1935.

Fraternally submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

LIAISON COMMITTEE APPOINTED

Aimed to eliminate duplication in the work of relief agencies financed by the government and of those which are supported by contributions, Daniel E. Koshland, chairman of the Community Chest directing committee, announces the formation of a liaison committee under the chairmanship of Mrs. Tadini Bacigalupi. Problems of public-private agency relationships and co-ordination of work will engage the attention of the new group. The committee was appointed as a result of a survey of its relief agencies recently made by the Chest, which discovered a lack of co-ordination in planning between public and private welfare bodies, resulting in unnecessary duplication of effort.

36 JOBS, 3000 APPLICATIONS

J. P. Arnoldy, chief of the Minnesota State Highway Patrol, announced that 3000 applications had been received for the thirty-six patrol jobs which are available under the new law. Out of the 3000 job seekers Arnoldy will pick seventy men who will be sent to a special training school at Camp Ripley. At the end of the training period thirty-six will get appointments to the patrol.

"STRANGE CASE OF TOM MOONEY"

On Sunday, July 28, at 1 p. m., in the Civic Auditorium, the motion picture, "The Strange Case of Tom Mooney," will be shown. The picture has never been shown to the public before in San Francisco. The showing is sponsored by the Tom Mooney Molders' Defense Committee.

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Buy Union-Made Shoes

John J. Mara, general president of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, has issued an appeal from the union's headquarters in Boston urging all trade unionists to buy only shoes which carry the label of the union.

Mara warned purchasers that some of the shoes manufactured in Brockton, Mass., are being stamped "Made in Brockton" and "Made in the Brockton district" or "Union-made." He said that all shoes now manufactured in Brockton or in the Brockton district do not carry the union stamp of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, which is the only shoe workers' union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

"To avoid this confusion," he said, "all members of organized labor and their friends should insist upon a distinct impression of the union stamp of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union in all shoes purchased."

DROP IN BRITISH UNEMPLOYMENT

British unemployed on June 24 totaled 2,000,110, the lowest number since June, 1930.

WIDOW OF HALES' FOUNDER DIES

Mrs. O. A. Hale, widow of O. A. Hale, pioneer merchant on the Pacific Coast and founder of the Hale Bros.' department stores, passed away at her residence at Saratoga last Saturday, at the age of 78.

COMMUNIST DELEGATES BARRED

Communists will be barred as delegates to the annual convention of the Minnesota State Federation of Labor, which opens at Red Wing on August 19, according to the call for the convention issued by E. G. Hall, president, and George W. Lawson, secretary of the Federation.

Court Decision Averts Strike On Waterfront of Metropolis

Strike clouds which had hovered menacingly over the entire New York waterfront since January were dissipated last week following a ruling by the Appellate division of the Supreme Court.

The court quashed an injunction restraining union longshoremen and steamship companies from refusing to handle freight hauled to the piers by non-union truckmen.



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Filipino Repatriation

Sixty-five thousand Filipinos now in America will be given their chance at government aid to return to their own country. Commissioner of Immigration Edward W. Cahill announced last week.

President Roosevelt has signed a congressional bill legalizing their return at government expense, and more than 15,000 are expected to take advantage of the offer, Cahill said. They will be shipped on army transports or chartered steamers.

At present about 30,000 of the 65,000 are in California, and virtually the whole number are in the Western states.

The Bay region, including San Francisco, Salinas, Stockton and Oakland, has 16,000, and 14,000 live in Los Angeles or the Imperial Valley.

Will French Receives Appointment Under New Works Administration

Will J. French, who served as member of the State Industrial Accident Commission under five governors, last week was appointed director of the division of labor management in the new California Works Progress Administration, according to announcement by Frank Y. McLaughlin, W.P.A. administrator.

French was recently state labor compliance officer for the N.R.A. His new duties will be to coordinate the work of the national and state employment services, the S.E.R.A. and the W.P.A., in taking able-bodied workers from relief rolls and finding jobs for them either in private industry or in the new works program.

Report Reveals Increases in State Employment and Payrolls

The July issue of the "California Labor Market Bulletin," released by Edward L. Nolan, state labor commissioner, shows increases in employment, payrolls and average weekly earnings in California manufacturing establishments.

In June, 1934, the number of employees on the payrolls of 1096 representative California manufacturing establishments was 143,201, and in June, 1935, the number of employees was 147,483, an increase of 4282, or 3 per cent. The volume of payrolls for the same representative industrial plants was \$3,198,116 in June, 1934, and \$3,680,766 in June, 1935, an increase of \$482,650, or 15.1 per cent.

The per capita weekly earnings in these factories was \$22.33 in June, 1934, and \$24.96 in June, 1935, an increase of \$2.63, or 11.8 per cent.

Revival of Building Industry Seen by Housing Administration

In the first year of its activity the Federal Housing Administration has rendered valuable aid to the building trades in all parts of the country. Building supply dealers, building tradesmen, and supply manufacturers all have been benefited from the stimulation given the building industry during the past year.

The 3904 model homes alone which were begun on National Housing Day—June 15—will represent from \$23,000,000 to \$25,000,000 worth of business to the building industry. This expenditure, together with the millions being spent for modernization by property owners and for new construction by others as a result of the activities of the Federal Housing Administration, is proving an important factor toward reviving the lagging building industry.

Reports from many sections of the country show the widespread benefits of the National Housing Act.

Patronize the union label.

Mayor Rossi Announces Candidacy With Statement of Achievements

With a modest statement of "service and accomplishment" grouped in ten general points, Mayor Angelo J. Rossi on Saturday last announced his candidacy for re-election, and the municipal campaign may be said to be in full swing.

"I have served you in a faithful and business-like manner," says Mayor Rossi, "and should it be your decision to re-elect me you may look forward to the continuation of the same sound, sane, economical and constructive administration."

Announcements of the candidacies of at least four or five more aspirants for the mayoralty may be expected at any time.

Conciliation to Be Sought in Meet of Building Trades Unions

In an effort to bring about a settlement of the controversy involving the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor. President William Green of the Federation has called a conference of building trades unions to meet in Washington on August 1.

A committee appointed some time ago by President Green to work for adjustment of the controversy will make a report. The committee is composed of T. A. Rickers, George L. Berry and George M. Harrison.

AIRPLANE COMPANY AT FAULT

The Department of Commerce, after investigation, has found that the T. W. A. Company was at fault in the airplane crash which killed Senator Cutting of New Mexico. The company was condemned on seven counts, and a fine of \$500 for each offense was assessed by the department. The company has thirty days to apply for lightening or remission of the penalties.

Labor's Tax Platform

Resolved, by the California State Federation of Labor, That we favor and we hereby declare our intention to secure such a constitutional amendment as will forever prevent the imposition of any sales tax, either direct or indirect, increasing the price of commodities, will repeal so much of the Riley-Stewart amendment as limits taxation upon property generally, and we favor an amendment which will lead to a progressive reduction and the final extinction of taxation upon improvements and all forms of tangible personal property, including the crops and fruit trees of the farmer and all he has to buy of the results of our industry.—Adopted at Monterey, September, 1933.

School for Workers

The Western Summer School for Workers is now officially under way on the University of California campus in Berkeley. The sessions are scheduled to last until August 3, according to John L. Kerchen, labor education organizer of the University of California Extension Division.

The school is being run under the auspices of the California Association for Adult Education, the California State Federation of Labor, the Extension Division of the University of California, the Bureau of Workers' Education and the State Department of Education, division of adult education.

Thirty-five teachers have been allotted to the summer school by the federal government, according to Kerchen. He also made known that fifty industrial students are studying on scholarships granted by various labor organizations and welfare groups in the state.

International Labor Conference Adopts 40-Hour Week Principle

"One small sign of sanity in a world of madness."

This apt descriptive phrase was used by Ernest Bevin, one of the British workers' delegation at Geneva, in pleading before the International Labor Conference for the adoption of a general or "blanket" convention embodying the principle of the forty-hour week.

The conference listened, and went sane. By 81 votes to 33 it agreed to the convention, which was accompanied by a resolution to the effect that neither wages nor the standard of living should be adversely affected by the reduction in hours.

The result was a severe shock to the reactionaries, led by the British government and the British employers, as it was thought that the attempt to secure the convention would be frustrated by the abstention of the employers.

The evils of war are great in their endurance, and have a long reckoning for ages to come.—Thomas Jefferson.

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